

FLOOD OF CASH IN N. Y. STORES

Christmas Shoppers Expected to Spend \$200,000,000 for Gifts.

RECORD HOLIDAY SEASON

Flush Times in New York Make Liberal Spenders of Citizens.

The department stores of Manhattan are experiencing the greatest Christmas business rush that veteran merchants can recall. Flush times are pouring into the caravansaries of the retail trade a tremendous volume of cash. It is scarcely necessary for salesmen and saleswomen to employ the usual artifices to interest customers. They merely stand and take the money that is thrust upon them. It is a record season for shopping.

A reporter for THE SUN who visited many of the thirty-five large department stores yesterday found practically the same reply wherever he put the question: "How does the volume of Christmas business this year compare with the trade of former years?" Everywhere the answer was: "It is at least 25 per cent. greater, making a record season for the shops."

Some of the general characteristics of the 1916 Christmas rush, as noted by department store managers, are the disposition of the public to spend liberally, even extravagantly, without financial regard for the increased cost of necessities or luxuries; the eagerness of women, particularly, to leave their money in the big Fifth avenue shops where only the most expensive articles are dealt in; the quite casual manner with which men are buying the costliest of presents at prices that would have daunted them even a year or two ago; and the tremendous demand for the better kind of children's toys.

No Time for Details.

"We can recall Christmas seasons when business was good, but when even liberal buyers did their shopping with a sort of Scotch parsimony," said the manager of one of the six or seven biggest department stores in Manhattan yesterday. "But this year it strikes us that people have as much money to spend that they are simply not bothering their heads about the fine points of buying, about traveling from this shop to that to see if they can't save a few cents or a few dollars on this or that desired article. Merely show them something they have in mind and they grab it. There is no other word for it. We do not need to try to sell things. All we do is to take the money that flows."

From this manager and others of similar position it was learned that the women of New York seem to be spending at least 30 per cent. more this Christmas than in former holiday seasons. Shops that make a specialty of supplying "made-to-order" articles note that the women are buying more of this kind of commodity than ever before. Where standard stock goods formerly contented them, or more accurately speaking were more within their means, only specially made things, individually designed, are now acceptable. More costly articles of jewelry, of wearing apparel, including the most expensive furs, are being sold this season than ever before.

Big Buyers Increase.

"If the names of customers that are spending anywhere from \$1,000 to \$5,000 merely for Christmas presents could be made public the list would be astonishing," said the manager of a Fifth avenue department store. "I would say roughly that we have twice as many customers of this class as we had last year. There is also a tremendous increase in the number of moderate spenders. We find, we think, that the character and volume of the shopping has changed completely. The present war prosperity, some of us wonder what will happen when the war ends and the great demand abroad for American products ceases and purchasing power here is reduced. However, we give thanks for the spending spree that is now with us."

A pleasant side of the accelerated business has to do with the children. Undoubtedly the kiddies of New York are going to have the finest Christmas in many years. A visit to any one of the marvelous toy rooms of the larger department stores—where every dream of childhood has been made to come true—confirms that impression. The manager of one of these toy departments snatched a moment from the rush to say that he had never seen anything like the volume of this year's trade in toys—that the shops were simply swamped. Half an hour in one or two of these delightful showrooms left one rather breathless. The surge was terrific.

Good Time for Children.

Children were queuing with laughter as they clustered around Santa Claus himself and rushed in beelines to this or that wonderful display. Half an hour in the toy room of any department store may be counted on to wipe away the worst grout that ever existed. The very best of Santa Claus ever had, the very best of the great demand abroad for American products ceases and purchasing power here is reduced. However, we give thanks for the spending spree that is now with us."

Professional shoppers—those shrewd, alert women that make a business of buying for the well-to-do people that wish to avoid the hard labor and annoyance of shopping in the rush season—are just about worked "to death," as they put it. They have more clients, more of them at least, than they can well take care of. They have a list of names of people who have been left with her in the past day or two, and estimated that the total money to be spent for the articles comprised in the list would amount to about \$30,000. Another confessed that she would have to put herself in a physician's care after the rush, "for I'll be worn to a white rag," she said. Relatively there are only a few of these substitutes. A glance in any of the big shops assures one, of course, that most people are doing their own shopping and getting a lot of pleasure out of it, too. It was amusing to note that many men who professed to be "dragged" into the shops, and who went about for a time with a bored and weary face, caught the excitement and fun of it after a time and in some cases had to be "dragged" out of the fascinating places by their womenfolk. For the women, of course, the reason is shopping fun raised to the 10th power, especially since money is plentiful and they can really buy instead of pricing and stalling.

150,000 Persons a Day.

The head of one of the very largest stores in Manhattan informed a reporter for THE SUN yesterday that about 150,000 persons are visiting his store every day—have been since December 1, and will continue to do so until Christmas day.

"I don't say that all of these persons buy," he remarked, "but I assume that most of them do; that most of them spend an average of, say, \$5 a day. There are six or seven other shops maintained on the scale of ours and I've no doubt that all of these persons buy."

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LOOK TO SEE BRYAN RUN ON "DRY" ISSUE

Continued from First Page.

2 U. S. GRAND JURIES IN FOOD COST PROBE

Attorney-General Orders Federal Inquiries Here and in Detroit.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—After a conference between Attorney-General Gregory and U. S. Attorney Anderson in Boston in charge of the Government's food investigation, announcement was made at the Department of Justice today that two grand juries will be started next week in New York and Detroit.

Frank M. Swacker has been designated to take charge of the New York inquiry, and will leave for that city tomorrow or Monday. U. S. Attorney Anderson will give his attention to investigations in the middle West and will leave for Detroit or Cleveland on Monday. Both Grand Jury investigations may be devoted to a scrutiny of conditions affecting the recent increases in the price of food.

Indications were forthcoming today that up to the present time nothing has been discovered to justify the expectation that successful prosecutions may be brought against combinations of food speculators. At the Department of Justice to-night stress was laid on the fact that existing conditions are due to economic causes, and that the field for governmental activity in bringing speculators to book for violation of existing laws is very limited.

Other U. S. Probes Considered.

Nevertheless, the Government will prosecute a countrywide investigation and will consider the possibility of undertaking Grand Jury inquiries in Chicago, Cleveland, Kansas City and elsewhere it being considered.

Mr. Anderson conferred at length today with the Secretary of Agriculture and there were several conferences at the Department of Justice in which the Attorney-General, his assistant, R. Carroll Todd, Mr. Anderson and other officials of the Department participated. The order to go ahead with the Grand Jury investigations was issued by Attorney-General Gregory.

With the exception of the traffic in food, which is believed to have been affected to some extent by the manipulation of the market, the Government investigators apparently have found no business involving living necessities which reflects the activities of combinations or conspiracies. The hope of relief from the high cost of living held out today is based on individual economy rather than on any cure that may be afforded by Government legislation, according to the experts.

Cold Storage Issue Discussed.

The cold storage phase of the problem was discussed at some length by the Secretary of Agriculture and Mr. Anderson today. Representative Emerson, Ohio, introduced in the House a measure designed to prevent the holding of perishable food products for more than three months.

Representative Lenroot, Wisconsin, is framing a measure which he will introduce in the House providing for a thoroughly scientific investigation of the manufacture and marketing of food products by experts who know how to go about it. He deprecates the idea of attempting to solve the food problem by the ordinary Congressional investigation of the kind that has been conducted.

"I would like to see a scientific analysis of the movement of a dozen commodities from the raw state down to the time they are placed in the hands of the consumer," said Mr. Lenroot today. "I would like to take coal, for example, and have a scientific cost analysis of it, from the mine through the hands of the dealer until it reaches the consumer's bins. In that way alone can we ever hope to find out where the profit goes, and the method would be lacking in the ordinary Congressional investigation of the kind that has been conducted."

Meanwhile Mr. Bryan intends to remain silent concerning himself, though intending to urge his platform upon the Democratic party in the next few years.

60,000 READY TO STRIKE THIS WEEK

All Clothing Workers Here Expected to Be Out by Wednesday.

Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, announced yesterday the selection of a committee of seven members to call a general strike of 60,000 clothing workers in this city early this week. He said the men were prepared to quit work on a half hour's notice, but that the date would not be announced in advance.

Alexander Cohen, secretary and treasurer of the New York joint board, predicted that some of the men will be called out by Wednesday, and that all will be out by Friday.

In anticipation of the strike Hillman and Joseph Schlossberg, general secretary of the Amalgamated, addressed a letter to Police Commissioner Woods requesting that he issue orders to the police to observe strict neutrality.

Unfortunately, the police have not cooperated with us in our efforts to maintain peace during past strikes," said the letter. "The attitude of you and the department we know to be neutral, but there are a number of policemen opposed to organized labor. Instead they are partial to the gangsters, the 'scabs' and strike breakers."

"Such favors would not be tolerated by you if you were aware of it. So we are asking that you issue a special order to the police of the city to be neutral in this contest. Every worker has been ordered to obey the law. The general strike and picketing orders of the private armies of big corporations always cause trouble, as we have seen in Colorado, Bayonne, West Virginia, Michigan and other places where extensive strikes have been held."

The clothing workers are demanding a forty-eight hour working week and a wage increase of 12 a week. A conference between three of their representatives and three men representing the manufacturers Friday resulted in a disagreement.

Mayer Schoenfeld, labor adjuster of the American Clothing Manufacturers Association, said yesterday: "This war has created two important situations, among others, the high cost of living and a scarcity of labor. The association has voluntarily ordered an increase in the pay of the workers, about \$8,000,000 a year. This was regarded as a very small increase when the cost of living was at its peak."

The walking delegate is opposed to any increase that includes non-union workers. Each July and January, on the eve of the busy season, he must call a dues. They will of course tell the workers that this increase is a fake, and then when it goes into effect as it is scheduled, they will say that their efforts to procure it and their jobs will be good for six months more."

But it is a fact clearly shown that many regard this question as a purely labor issue. To the prohibitionists, the failure of the prohibition party materially to increase its vote. This party, with ex-Governor Hanly of Indiana, the most magnetic candidate it has ever had, and with a campaign chest larger than ever before, cast about 300,000 votes in the last election, as compared with a vote in 1912 of 207,000. This was regarded as a very small increase when the spread of the prohibition wave is considered. It is in strong contrast to the increase of the Socialist vote.

To amalgamate the Prohibition and Democratic parties, as Bryan did the Populist and Democratic parties in his first battle, will not add materially to the Democratic strength. But Mr. Bryan is believed to be counting on splitting the Republican party on this issue.

It was recalled today that Mr. Bryan had always sought to make use of what he calls a "moral issue." In 1896 it was free silver. In 1900 it was government without the consent of the governed and in 1908 it was "shall the people rule?" His tactics have always been the same—create the issue and have the nomination seek him.

What has added to Mr. Bryan's strength lately has been the campaign he made for President Wilson in the West. Mr. Bryan was a good deal lost in sight of during the campaign in the East. But Democrats are still talking about his Western speeches for Wilson, which they say were made up to those with which he stirred the West in the old days. These speeches are believed to have won back for Mr. Bryan much of his old following. They have also made several times in conversations with friends to express his gratitude for the work done for him in the West by Mr. Wilson. At this time he made much of those who are organizing the Bryan movement.

Meanwhile Mr. Bryan intends to remain silent concerning himself, though intending to urge his platform upon the Democratic party in the next few years.

FARMERS PROMISE PUBLIC 7 CENT MILK

Continued from First Page.

known to the public, which is just now somewhat exasperated and certainly in some cases justly exasperated over methods used by speculators in food products to increase the cost of living.

About 100 members of the Socialist party and representatives of civic bodies, of whom two-thirds were women, went to the City Hall yesterday to urge Mayor Mitchell to do something to reduce the cost of living. They had not arranged for an audience with the Mayor and he was not on hand. Dr. Henry Moskowitz, president of the Civil Service Commission, received the delegation in the Mayor's absence and introduced the speakers.

Henry I. Rhodin, chairman of the delegation, said that poor people are suffering because of high prices of food, and that the Mayor should take steps to reduce the cost of living.

Joseph D. Cannon of the Western Federation of Labor declared exorbitant prices are caused by the avarice of individuals and not by the ownership of coal mines by the city. He pointed to the ownership by Evansville, Ind., of a coal mine and the sale of coal at \$2.50 a ton as indicating the feasibility of the city's action.

Miss Theresa Maskell made an appeal on behalf of women and children. Joseph A. Whitworth, Assemblyman elect in the Twenty-first district of food, "It is the duty of the Mayor to preserve peace and order and it is as much his duty to prevent a situation that will bring the public to commit crime, not because they are criminals, but because they must. Unless there is immediate relief we will be faced with the ugliness of bread and meat riots. There are thousands who cannot earn enough to pay the exorbitant prices for food and there is no economic reason for these prices."

Mr. Whitworth advocated the establishment of terminal markets and municipal bakeries.

Dr. Moskowitz said Mayor Mitchell will be glad to meet a committee tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock.

WORKERS IN FLEISCHMANN SUMMER HOUSE INCLOSED IN HUGE SHED.

New London, Conn., Dec. 9.—Neither sleet nor snow nor Arctic weather will impede the construction at Eastern Point of the summer home designed for Julius Fleischmann, the Cincinnati millionaire. He is determined that the elements shall not interfere with the opening of his house next spring.

Therefore the workmen and their building operations are enclosed in an immense shed that shuts out the external conditions. They will work under the protection of the foundations and carry the shed to wider dimensions as the height of the house increases. Only when the weather permits unrestricted construction will the outer shell be removed.

FRANKLIN SIMON ENTERTAINS

Four Thousand Persons at Annual Reception of Firm.

Two thousand employees of the firm attended the annual entertainment and reception given by Franklin Simon & Co. last night in Central Park House, 205 East Sixty-seventh street. There were nearly as many more guests.

It is the custom of Franklin Simon & Co. to engage vaudeville talent for the entertainment, but this year the Mutual Benefit Association, which had charge of the arrangements, found abundant talent in the store. There were clever skits, minstrel, songs and dances.

Among those who had a part in these features of the entertainment were Thomas Mooney, Thomas Watson, Thomas A. Robertson, Mrs. M. O'Grady, Edward Ward, Miss Rae Coelho, Joseph E. Finnerty, Joseph McKenna, Charles Gelb, Edward Heine, Greg Patti, Edward Powers, Reuben Silber, Miss Florence Weiss, Philip Frankel, Miss Gertrude Haering, Miss Nora Shea, Miss Margaret Jonap, Arthur Hanahan, Miss Edith Cahill and Harry Humphreys.

Dancing followed the vaudeville sketches. Arthur J. Simon was floor director and was assisted by David Cronbach. The members of the entertainment committee were George Kassebaum, Thomas Williams, Joseph Finnerty and Edward Laherty. Chairmen of other committees were Robert Leach, reception; Edward Ward, floor; John J. Harrett, door; and J. Langley, usher.

NEW PALM BEACH SCHEDULES.

Departure and Arrival at More Convenient Hours.

Through a rearrangement of schedules effective January 3 patrons of the Seaboard Air Line who heretofore on their trips south have had to wait in parked sleepers from 2 o'clock in the morning at Palm Beach and from 4 o'clock at Miami will arrive in those resorts after daybreak.

In the past all limited trains for Florida have left New York at noon or in the early afternoon. After the new schedule is operative the Seaboard Florida Limited will leave New York at 6:20 in the evening, after the business day is over, and will arrive at Palm Beach at 6:45 in the morning, at Miami at 9 o'clock in the morning, at Belleair at 7 and at St. Petersburg at 7:45.

The schedule of the Seaboard's all steel train, the Flamingo, will appeal to those who wish to travel at night as little as possible. This train will leave New York at 9:15 in the morning and will reach Belleair and St. Petersburg with only one night's travel. The Flamingo carries a through sleeper to Key West for passengers to Havana, reached with only two nights on the road. In addition the Seaboard Fast Mail and the Florida Cuba Special offer attractive service to middle South resorts, such as Southern Pines and Camden, and to Atlanta, Birmingham and the Southland.

Whitman Sees Leaders Here.

Gov. Whitman arrived in New York yesterday and in the afternoon was in conference at the St. Regis with several Republican leaders. He would say nothing of any of the matters discussed.

TRUCK FARMS SEND OUT CHEERING NEWS

Good Crops of Beans, Cabbage, Onion and Spinach Are Reported.

Here is good news for people who have a hankering, now and then, for the good old plebeian snap beans, cabbage, onions and spinach. The news is from the regions of the United States where winter truck crops are raised, and it comes through the Department of Agriculture. The report says that not only do these old fashioned adjuncts of a vegetable dinner still exist, but that they exist in profusion; that the crops are mighty good and that they are moving rapidly to market.

Take the case of cabbage, for instance, produced in Florida, South Carolina, Texas, Alabama, Louisiana, California, Virginia and North Carolina. It is doing well. Its grade, as of December 1, ranges from 65 in Alabama, which is passing, to 101 on the southwest coast of Florida.

In each instance the acreage planted is larger than last year. It is much the same in the case of snap beans, cauliflower, cucumbers, lettuce, green peas, celery, kale, a variety of cabbage, strawberries, spinach and tomatoes. The condition of the crops approaches the normal, and the acreage is uniformly greater than last year.

Dry weather has had a tendency to set back truck in the Florida truck farming district. Beans were hurt by the cold rains and frost. Seventy-five per cent. of the bean crop has been moved. Strawberries are beginning to ripen and the indications are for a big crop. In Texas exceedingly dry weather is complained of, and the frost has done some damage to tomatoes, beans and potatoes.

From Virginia the fall crop of Irish potatoes is coming to the surface and is estimated at 300,000 barrels. Most of these potatoes are now being shipped to New York and the balance is being stored for winter use.

There is a noticeable decline in the spinach crop, due to the embargo on exports by the Holland Government. The acreage in the Norfolk district, according to the department's report, is about 50,000, with an indicated yield of 500,000 barrels. This is a decrease from past seasons.

CLOSE LONG IS. CITY BRIDGE.

Structure Over Newtown Creek to Be Repaired Today.

The roller lift bridge across Newtown Creek between Manhattan avenue in Long Beach and Vernon avenue in Long Island City will be closed today from 6 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock in the evening. During that time the bridge will undergo needed repairs.

To provide for the Sunday crowds who use the bridge a free ferry will be run across the creek and two big tugboats have been engaged for the day.

NEW MAIL FIGHT ON NEWSPAPERS BEGUN

Rider Would Boost Second Class Rates—One Cent for Local Letters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The House Committee on Post Office today reopened the fight upon newspapers and newspapers by approving a rider to the post office appropriation bill providing for the application to second class matter of increased and in some instances prohibitive rates in accordance with the parcel post zone system.

The legislative rider, proposed by Representative Randall, California, and approved by the Post Office Committee, practically without opposition, provides: "That all newspapers, magazines and other publications, regularly published, shall hereafter be subject to the following rates of postage, the zone system now applying to parcel post matter to be adapted also to second class matter: 'Local, first, second and third zone (under 300 miles), 1 cent per pound. 'Fourth zone, 300 to 600 miles, 2 cents per pound. 'Fifth zone, 600 to 1,000 miles, 3 cents per pound. 'Sixth zone, 1,000 to 1,400 miles, 4 cents per pound. 'Seventh zone, 1,400 to 1,800 miles, 5 cents per pound. 'Eighth zone, over 1,800 miles, 6 cents per pound."

Provided, that free country circulation provided by law shall continue as at present; and provided, further, that no discrimination in rates of postage on account of the frequency of issues shall be permitted in the city or town where a publication is mailed otherwise."

For the first 300 miles, pending the rider, the rates on second class matter will be the same as at present but from that distance up to more than 1,800 miles the rates increase rapidly, being six times as much as at present for long distances. The added burden of postal tax will fall most heavily upon magazines of general circulation and will also affect newspapers circulated over a wide area.

The committee did not confine the postal increases to newspapers and magazines. It also approved an amendment introduced by Representative Steiensen, Minnesota, barring catalogues from the parcel post, and requiring them to be sent as third class matter. This rider is obviously aimed at big mail order houses.

One cent postage for local class mail is also provided. The annual post office appropriation bill, which carries appropriations of about \$27,000,000. Under the present postal law the rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the first class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 3 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the second class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 4 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the third class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 5 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the fourth class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 6 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the fifth class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 7 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the sixth class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 8 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the seventh class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 9 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the eighth class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 10 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the ninth class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 11 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the tenth class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 12 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the eleventh class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 13 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the twelfth class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 14 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the thirteenth class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 15 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the fourteenth class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 16 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the fifteenth class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 17 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the sixteenth class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 18 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the seventeenth class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 19 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the eighteenth class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 20 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the nineteenth class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 21 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the twentieth class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 22 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the twenty-first class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 23 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the twenty-second class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 24 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the twenty-third class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 25 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the twenty-fourth class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 26 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the twenty-fifth class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 27 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the twenty-sixth class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 28 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the twenty-seventh class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 29 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the twenty-eighth class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 30 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the twenty-ninth class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 31 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the thirtieth class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 32 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the thirty-first class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 33 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the thirty-second class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 34 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the thirty-third class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 35 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the thirty-fourth class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 36 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the thirty-fifth class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 37 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the thirty-sixth class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 38 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the thirty-seventh class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 39 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the thirty-eighth class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 40 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the thirty-ninth class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 41 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the fortieth class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 42 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the forty-first class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 43 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the forty-second class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 44 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the forty-third class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 45 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the forty-fourth class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 46 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the forty-fifth class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 47 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the forty-sixth class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 48 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the forty-seventh class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 49 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the forty-eighth class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 50 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the forty-ninth class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 51 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the fiftieth class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 52 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the fifty-first class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 53 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the fifty-second class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 54 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the fifty-third class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 55 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the fifty-fourth class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 56 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the fifty-fifth class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 57 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the fifty-sixth class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 58 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the fifty-seventh class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 59 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the fifty-eighth class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 60 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the fifty-ninth class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 61 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the sixtieth class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 62 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the sixty-first class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 63 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the sixty-second class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 64 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the sixty-third class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 65 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the sixty-fourth class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 66 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the sixty-fifth class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 67 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the sixty-sixth class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 68 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the sixty-seventh class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 69 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the sixty-eighth class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 70 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the sixty-ninth class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 71 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the seventieth class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 72 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the seventy-first class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 73 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the seventy-second class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 74 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the seventy-third class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 75 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the seventy-fourth class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 76 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the seventy-fifth class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 77 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the seventy-sixth class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 78 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the seventy-seventh class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 79 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the seventy-eighth class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 80 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the seventy-ninth class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 81 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the eightieth class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 82 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the eighty-first class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 83 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the eighty-second class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 84 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the eighty-third class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 85 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the eighty-fourth class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 86 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the eighty-fifth class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 87 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the eighty-sixth class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 88 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the eighty-seventh class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 89 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the eighty-eighth class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 90 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the eighty-ninth class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 91 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the ninetieth class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 92 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the ninety-first class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 93 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the ninety-second class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 94 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the ninety-third class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 95 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the ninety-fourth class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 96 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the ninety-fifth class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 97 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the ninety-sixth class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 98 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the ninety-seventh class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 99 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the ninety-eighth class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 100 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the ninety-ninth class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 101 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the one hundredth class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 102 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the one hundred and first class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 103 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the one hundred and second class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 104 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the one hundred and third class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 105 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the one hundred and fourth class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 106 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the one hundred and fifth class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 107 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the one hundred and sixth class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 108 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter of the one hundred and seventh class when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or postpaid is 109 cents. The rate for newspapers and other mail matter